

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (8-11). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (7-11). LONDON: Mainly dry, cloudy. Temp. 45-59 (7-11). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 43-57 (6-11). CHANNEL: Light to moderate. BOMBS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-58 (10-14). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 41-53 (5-11). Yesterday's temp. 38-50 (4-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1972

Established 1887

# U.S., China Vow to Seek Détente in Asia; Nixon Hails 'Week That Changed World'



THE PASSING PARADE—Group of Hanoian residents watch with interest as President Nixon and his party pass by during his official visit to the city on Saturday.

## Israelis Strike at Guerrilla Bases In Lebanon for 3d Straight Day

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Israeli forces struck into Lebanon today for the third straight day, as the fighting widened to include Syria for the first time. Palestinian guerrillas said Israeli planes bombed a Palestinian refugee camp at Nabatiyah; nine miles inside Lebanon, killing six children and wounding 10 other inmates. They said one of the

planes was hit and headed back to Israel in flames.

A Lebanese communiqué said the raid lasted seven minutes, but the guerrilla spokesman said six Phantoms attacked the camp for 20 minutes with rockets and machine guns. The camp holds 3,000 refugees.

Guerrillas in Damascus said Syrian Army anti-aircraft guns

opened fire on Israeli Phantoms and Mirage jets which, along with ground artillery, bombarded a 40-square-mile area of Lebanon's southeastern Mount Hermon area known as "Fatal land."

A Lebanese military spokesman said an Israeli armored spearhead estimated at regimental strength drove four miles into Lebanese territory, seized the village of Rachaya Foukhar and blew up eight houses.

"Squadrons of Skyhawk jets bombed the refugee camp at Nabatiyah for seven minutes," he said.

According to military sources, the air and artillery strikes were aimed at guerrilla concentrations and designed to give cover for ground troops attacking guerrilla hideouts. As yesterday, the attacks centered on the Arkoub region.

Several guerrilla communiqués over the past two days have spoken of Israeli bulldozers driving dirt roads across the border. President Suleiman Franjeh held an emergency meeting in the Presidential Palace in Beirut with government leaders and guerrilla chief Yasir Arafat, the radio said.

"All but a handful of the 800 delegates voted to join the neo-Fascists in a rightist alliance in the next election," he said.

It will be the first premature national election since 1954 when Muammar al-Qaddafi overthrew King Farouk and established himself in power.

Government sources said that Leons would dissolve parliament either tomorrow or Tuesday if the election will take place on May 7 or 14.

**Losses by 4 Votes**

Mr. Andreotti failed by only four votes to win approval for his Christian Democratic government, but political observers said as even if he had passed the vote hurdle he was doomed to fail in the lower house.

Mr. Andreotti presided over a joint meeting of the caretaker cabinet today to set June 11, 1973, the date for a national referendum on divorce—an explosive issue in this predominantly Roman Catholic nation.

But even this was a formality, since law bars a referendum and general election in the same year. The referendum will automatically be delayed until June 13. The date was set merely to keep the measure in the legislative pipeline.

Meanwhile, the Monarquist party agreed today to combine its political strength with the

### Appalachian Mining Camps Swept Away

## 57 Known Dead After W.Va. Dam Bursts

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 27 (UPI)—Death and destruction came to Buffalo Creek Valley yesterday afternoon when an earthen dam burst under pressure of floodwater.

Gov. Arch Moore said today the death toll has climbed to 41 in the flash flood which struck the southeast corner of West Virginia, and it may "double, triple or quadruple."

The death toll later rose to 57, Reuters reported.

"The magnitude of this tragedy seems to grow as we move further into it," Gov. Moore said at a news conference in Charleston.

According to earlier estimates, at least 50 persons were killed when the dam burst under the pressure of a swollen mountain stream, sending a 20-foot wall of water rushing through Buffalo Creek Valley and carrying away most of the mining camp of Lorado.

The water carried away huge

chunks of earth, burying many of the victims. Others were trapped in their homes or other buildings.

Gov. Moore said work crews succeeded today in reaching Amherstdale, where concrete roadways give way to country roads, some nine miles east of Lorado.

### Heavy Rains

There had been heavy rains in the area for three days since generally steady rain began Wednesday. Flash-flood and flood warnings had been posted for most of West Virginia.

Residents reportedly had been warned in the past that the dam might break at Lorado, but as time passed had stopped worrying about it.

One of the governor's aides said rescuers had been unable to establish communications with the small communities of Landale and Pardee last night.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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*Neither (the U.S. nor China) should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony....*

*The United States... reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves.... It affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces... from Taiwan....*

—From the U.S.-Chinese communique.

hinged on the central compromise.

The President had wanted an even faster pace of diplomatic and private communications and exchanges. The premier had wanted a firmer recognition of Peking as the sole and legal government of Taiwan.

These provisions on Taiwan and contacts formed the core of the bargain struck by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou in 15 hours of formal talks last week, mostly in Peking. The two leaders in their communique also touched on a large variety of other subjects, some of them specific and some of them rather general. But the success of the collaboration they sought

was not directly linked to the accord, but Henry A. Kissinger, the President's principal

adviser here, acknowledged that they could "become interdependent again" at any time.

Mr. Kissinger's use of the word "again" was the clearest indication

of the trade-off that has been arranged in the talks.

But the President and the premier had indicated their conflicting objectives on many other occasions, including the public toasts

that they exchanged at alternately warm and restrained banquets.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou wound up their week of contests in high spirits, at least outwardly. They downed a number of thimble-sized drinks in mutual tribute at a dinner here tonight and stood

up to shake hands warmly on impulse when their host at the dinner, Chang Chun-chiao, the chairman of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, saluted the agreement in his city.

The desire to collaborate in the search for stability in Asia after the Vietnam war was plainly a major impulse for agreement, as it had been for the summit meeting in the first place. The communique said that both sides had benefited from the candid discussions at a time of important changes and great upheavals in the world.

Mr. Nixon said in his dinner toast that the fact of agreement here and the future conduct of the two nations were even more important than the letter and the words of the communique.

Cooperation Eyed

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger commented about the accord and took the same approach. He said that the direction of the new relationship was more important than the accomplishments of the past week, inasmuch as the two sides had agreed to begin a process of coordinating their actions when their interests converged and of reducing frictions when their interests differed.

A desire to help one another relieve the pressures generated by the Soviet Union was deemed to be another important stimulus toward agreement. On behalf of China, and also as an expression of shared attitudes, the communique twice vowed opposition to any efforts to establish "hegemony" in the Asia-Pacific region. It did not mention the Soviet Union, which Mr. Nixon will visit in late May for another summit conference, and Mr. Kissinger insisted that the language here was not aimed against any specific country.

But this disavowal was widely described by American officials as merely a polite dodge for an effort to suggest to the Soviet Union that China and the United States would not allow their relations with Moscow to interfere with their own diplomatic prospects.

And presumably, the President and the premier also found important domestic political advantages in the accord and in the elaborately televised public fellowship that accompanied the negotiations.

Mr. Nixon is returning home ready to argue that he has laid the basis for his "generation of peace." Mr. Chou has reinforced the moderate line by which he is trying to lead China from the convulsions of the Cultural Revolution toward more orderly and profitable development of industry when their interests differed.

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According to Russian Diplomat

## Nixon's Soviet Visit Reported Due May 22, Lasting 5-7 Days

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union is expected to begin May 22 and last between five and seven days, according to a Soviet Embassy source.

The diplomat gave the exact date in answer to a question from a newsman at a diplomatic function Thursday night. He said final details had yet to be worked out. One State Department official confirmed the report Friday, but other high depart-

ment officials said they were not informed and could not comment.

The White House so far has kept the date of the visit a secret, planning to announce it after Mr. Nixon's return from China. Mr. Nixon announced at an Oct. 12 news conference that he was going to Moscow for the "latter part" of May.

The timing of the Nixon trip to Russia has left open the possibility that he might stop off in Bonn on his way home to speak with Western leaders in advance of a regularly scheduled NATO ministerial session set for the West German capital on May 30 and 31.

**Something in the Air**

A well-placed West European diplomat said Friday that "something was in the air" but details had not been worked out.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers would normally brief the NATO foreign ministers conference about the Moscow talks, but Mr. Nixon may do it himself to assure any concern in West Europe that might stem from the Soviet visit, the diplomat said.

A high State Department official, while not ruling out that such a NATO meeting might take place with the President, said firmly that no such plans currently existed.

Discussion of the agenda of Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit began on Feb. 4 when Mr. Rogers met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. An official said that further work on the agenda had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

One Small, Sticky Setback

HANGCHOW, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Richard Nixon, who as a politician regards the handshake as a must, ran into trouble in the gardens of Hong-Kong Park today.

He shook hands with a pig-tailed girl of 6, but when he reached out to clasp the hand of her 7-year-old brother, the youngster suddenly moved away.

"He has candy in that hand and he doesn't want to let go of it," Mr. Nixon was told by his interpreter.

Kissinger Remark

Officials were gratified by the statement by Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, that the U.S. defense treaty with the Chiang Kai-shek government would be maintained.

Soviet leaders noted that the Chinese and Americans had agreed that it would be against the interests of the world for a major country to collude with another leading power against other countries.

Soviet commentators have issued several warnings against any anti-Soviet collusion in Peking and the Communist Youth League newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, said today that attempts at a deal with Washington were a predictable product of Chinese "anti-Sovietism."

In Washington, the communiqué was felt to strongly emphasize how President Nixon had succeeded in making a start in improving relations with China while reaffirming commitments to U.S. allies in Asia.

The agreements he reached with Premier Chou En-lai are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

spokesman for the liberation front, Medhin Degarang, said complete agreement had been reached on all points, including security.

The two sides have been meeting here for two weeks.

Technical difficulties delayed an initial ceremony scheduled this afternoon between Vice-President Abel Alier of the Sudan and Exton Mondri Gwanzia, a former Sudanese cabinet minister, now representing the liberation front delegation.

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to have reached a cease-

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# The Chinese-American Communiqué

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (AP)—The communiqué issued today at the conclusion of the meetings between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai:

President Richard Nixon of the United States of America visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China from Feb. 21 to Feb. 28, 1972. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other American officials.

President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist party of China on Feb. 21. The two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs.

During the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on the normalization of relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, as well as on other matters of interest to both sides. In addition, Secretary of State William Rogers and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks in the same spirit.

President Nixon and his party visited Peking and viewed cultural, industrial and agricultural sites, and they also toured Hangzhou and Shanghai where continuing discussions with Chinese leaders, they viewed similar places of interest.

The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America found it beneficial to have this opportunity, after so many years without contact, to present candidly to one another their views on a variety of issues. They reviewed the international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place and expanded their respective positions and attitudes.

## U.S. Position

The U.S. side stated: Peace in Asia and peace in the world requires efforts both to reduce immediate tensions and to eliminate the basic causes of conflict. The United States will work for a just and secure peace; just, because it fulfills the aspirations of people and nations for freedom and progress; secure, because it removes the danger of foreign aggression. The United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention.

The United States believes that the effort to reduce tensions is served by improving communications between countries that have different ideologies so as to lessen the risks of confrontation through accident, miscalculation or misunderstanding. Countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to compete peacefully, letting performance be the ultimate judge.

## Concerning Korea



**CROSSING ANOTHER BRIDGE**—President Nixon and Chou En-lai stroll across a bridge during a sightseeing tour in Hangzhou Saturday. Mrs. Nixon is in center rear.

revolution—this has become the irresistible trend of history.

All nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small, and strong nations should not bully the weak.

China will never be a superpower and it opposes hegemony and power politics of any kind. The Chinese side stated that it firmly supports the struggles of all oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation and that the people of all countries have the right to choose their social systems according to their own wishes and the right to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries and oppose foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion.

All foreign troops should be withdrawn to their own countries.

The Chinese side expressed its firm support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their efforts for the attainment of their goals and its firm support for the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the elaboration of February this year on the two key problems in the proposal, and to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the Indochinese peoples.

## Essential Differences

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

## Review of Disputes

The sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between China and the United States. The Chinese side reaffirmed its position: the Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United

bility settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. The United States and the People's Republic of China are prepared to apply these principles to their mutual relations.

## The Mutual Declaration

With these principles of international relations in mind the two sides stated that:

• Progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of all countries.

• Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.

• Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

• Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.

Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of influence.

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States.

They recorded Washington's pre-eminent desire for "friendly relations" with Japan, and China's concern about Japanese "militarism."

And they reaffirmed their separate but overlapping policies in South Asia, alluding to their collaboration in support of a cease-fire during the recent war between India and Pakistan, a war in which both countries were seen to be "tilting" in defense of Pakistan. The Chinese also deplored "great power rivalry" in the Indian subcontinent.

• An agreement on general principles of international conduct, with Mr. Nixon subscribing fully to the premier's long-standing definition of peaceful co-existence, as first defined at the

Banding Conference of nonaligned nations in 1955; and Mr. Chou accepting an American statement that international disputes should be settled without threat or use of force.

This did not amount to a renunciation of the use of force against Taiwan because Peking deems Taiwan to be a province of China and therefore a strictly internal problem. However, China apparently lacks the force it would need to wrest the island from the Nationalist Army in the foreseeable future.

• Separate Chinese and American statements about Taiwan, the first calling for an American withdrawal and the second promising it by stages but conditionally. Mr. Kissinger would not specify the "tension in the area" that he said could delay the American force reduction for some time.

He had previously indicated that nearly all of the troops on Taiwan were necessary, mostly in support of war efforts in Vietnam. Before the buildup in Indochina only a few hundred American troops were in Taiwan, engaged in naval activities and on advisory and aid missions to the Nationalist government.

Many of the newsmen here had applied but Mr. Kraft and Mr. Schechter were the two whose applications were approved.

Mr. Kraft had obtained a visa earlier to enter China and Mr. Schechter had a personal invitation from deposed Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is in asylum in Peking.

# Nixon, Chou Vow to Work for Détente in Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

at home and trade and contacts abroad.

The 1,800-word communiqué, issued this evening after two nights of intensive last-minute bargaining—presumably over the Taiwan issue—was divided into unmarked sections. They were:

• A straightforward account of Mr. Nixon's sojourn in China and his meetings with Mr. Chou and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mr. Kissinger said later that the one-hour talk with Mr. Mao, the 76-year-old patriarch of Chinese Communism, had been general but not merely philosophical and that the American delegation had reason to believe that the chairman was consulted by the pre-

mier "at every step along the way."

• Long and separate statements by the two sides of their divergent views on Indochina, Korea, Japan and South Asia.

They offered opposing statements of support for the rival positions of Hanoi and Saigon in the deadlocked negotiations for a settlement in Vietnam.

They recited support for South and North Korea, with the United States stressing the need for "relaxation" of tensions and China stressing the aim of "unification." Neither mentioned its military-defense commitments in Korea, where the two countries fought their only major conflict during two and a half years of a war that began 22 years ago.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda said today that American policy toward Taiwan "has not changed" as a result of the Nixon visit to China and that Japan "is still ahead of the United States in the scope of its relations with the Chinese despite what Mr. Nixon has done."

Seeking to cushion the potentially explosive domestic political impact of the Nixon mission, Mr. Fukuda minimized the U.S. pledge to "progressively reduce its forces and military installations in Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes."

"In my view, this is just another way of expressing the Nixon doctrine," Mr. Fukuda told a news conference. "What this means is that U.S. armed forces will be pulled out not only from Taiwan but from Japan and other Asian countries in the event that tensions can be relaxed."

High-ranking officials in Bangkok said that they were not surprised by the U.S. affirmation that its ultimate objective was to withdraw all American forces and installations from Taiwan without comment.

In London, British officials said that the British government welcomed the move toward closer contacts between China and the United States. Officials pointed out that Britain had been improving its relations and contacts with China in recent years both in trade and other aspects.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese government was apparently concerned about possible secret agreements over Indochina reached at the meetings between Mr. Nixon and the Chinese leaders.

A top aide of President Nguyen Van Thieu had flown to Washington to gather details of Mr. Nixon's talks relating to Vietnam, usually reliable sources said.

In Seoul, the South Korean government was carefully examining the joint agreement but from Japan and other Asian countries in the event that tensions can be relaxed."

In Bonn the West German government today welcomed initial progress achieved by Mr. Nixon and the Chinese leaders toward normalizing relations.

In Warsaw, the official Polish news agency published a 200-word summary of the communiqué without comment.

For Mr. Nixon was the way Premier Chou apparently dashed his hopes that China would use its influence to bring about a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war or at least persuade Hanoi to free U.S. prisoners of war.

The Chinese side stated:

Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want

## Taiwan Officials Stunned by Communiqué

(Continued from Page 1)

likely to be viewed in Washington as modest achievements, issued this evening after two nights of intensive last-minute bargaining—presumably over the Taiwan issue—was divided into unmarked sections. They were:

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High-ranking officials in Bangkok said that they were not surprised by the U.S. affirmation that its ultimate objective was to withdraw all American forces and installations from Taiwan without comment.

But one sure disappointment for Mr. Nixon was the way Premier Chou apparently dashed his hopes that China would use its influence to bring about a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war or at least persuade Hanoi to free U.S. prisoners of war.

The Chinese side stated:

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## Nixon Phones Graham on His Visit to China

VERO BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (UPI)—Evangelist Billy Graham disclosed yesterday that President Nixon called him from Peking Friday night.

"I suppose it was the first time that the words 'God' and 'prayer' had been used in a communication between China and America in many years," Mr. Graham said at his motel near Cape Kennedy.

The Chinese government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "One China, One Taiwan," "China, Two Governments," "Two Chinas" and "Independent Taiwan" or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined."

The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interests in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all US forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

The President made his call just before he left Peking for Hangzhou. "Mr. Nixon said he was thinking about my wife Ruth and the fact that she was born and reared in China," Mr. Graham said.

Although other Soviet press

articles have accused China of collusion with the United States

and displayed Soviet apprehensions about a potential Chinese-American strategic understanding directed against the Soviet Union, Friday's commentary made no mention of President Nixon's current talks with Chinese leaders.

The armed forces newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, made the charges Friday and carried a lengthy commentary emphasizing that the modernization of Chinese weapons systems was directed mainly against the Soviet Union. Just two days earlier, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet defense minister, made the general charge that aggressive circles "headed by American imperialism" still harbor "plans for destroying the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

But he did not link this in any way with China. Moreover, Friday's sharply worded article in Krasnaya Zvezda suggested that the Soviet military establishment clearly regards China as a more immediate and specific threat, although some diplomats believe the Nixon visit may be causing the Kremlin to worry about some American backing for China in the unlikely event of a Sino-Soviet conflict.

The Krasnaya Zvezda article, the most extensive assessment of China's military posture in some time in the Soviet press, noted with concern the increased threat from the recently reported deployment of intermediate-range missiles that give Peking for the first time the capability of striking Moscow and European Russia. It allowed to construction of military positions near the Sino-Soviet frontier and also of delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons.

The Peking leadership, the Soviet military journal asserted, is engaged in intensifying "pure military measures to prepare for war, such as the development and stockpiling of modern weapons, widespread military construction in border districts and military training of the population through the system of people's volunteers functioning even in peacetime."

The result, according to the article, is that specialists calculate that Chinese military expenditures have reached a record level of about 18.2 billion yuan (\$8.8 billion) annually, or about one-third of China's government budget.

These figures correspond with Western projections of Chinese defense expenditures and amount to less than half of the Soviet Union's defense budget of 17.9 billion rubles (\$2.8 billion).

The Soviet commentary asserted that about three-fourths of Chinese foreign trade turnover was with capitalist countries and "a greater and greater proportion consists of goods of a strategic character: nonferrous and rare metals, equipment and materials necessary for the production of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery, and even military equipment." No details were given.

Krasnaya Zvezda left no doubt that the Chinese buildup was pointed at the Soviet Union.

"Chinese militarism is permeated right through with anti-Sovietism," it declared. "The population is being intimidated by the threat of war, and the inevitability of war is equated with the inevitability of war with the Soviet Union."

A Test Cited

Specifically, the Soviet newspaper linked China's nuclear-test program to its overall anti-Soviet line. "The Maoists especially reinforce their negative attitude to the Soviet Disarmament proposals with a regular nuclear explosion, poisoning the international atmosphere, both literally and figuratively," the commentary said. The last test, the 12th of the Chinese series, was conducted in December.

The general tenor of the article was in keeping with recent efforts by the Kremlin to discredit China ideologically on grounds that militarization of Chinese society represents a distortion of Communist doctrine as well as a disadvantage to Chinese consumers.

## WEATHER

	Temp.	Cond.
ALGARVE	12 24	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7 45	Very cloudy
ATHENS	15 55	Very cloudy
BERLIN	17 65	Very cloudy
BERKSHIRE	3 37	Overcast
BRUSSELS</td		



## Of Mice and Mountains

There were no special surprises in the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of President Nixon's negotiations in Peking. Some may have been misled, by the varying picture of Sino-American relations emerging from the externals of the conference, to hope for more or less in substantive results, but these followed the path that was clearly indicated from the beginning.

That is to say, the major obstacles to closer ties between Peking and Washington have not disappeared. But there will be limited steps toward improving communications, diplomatic and otherwise, between the United States and the People's Republic. And both have accepted the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

This last may be viewed with some skepticism. When it is remembered what changes have taken place in political alignments since Chou En-lai, with the enthusiastic endorsement of the late Jawaharlal Nehru and under the benevolent eye of the Sukarno regime, put forward these principles at the Bandung conference in 1955. The five principles are in themselves unexceptionable. But the border war between India and China, plus the overthrow of Sukarno with a massacre of Communists—and Chinese, Communist or not—in Indonesia, shows that they

may be subject to widely differing interpretations.

In sum, there will be those, in the United States and elsewhere, who will be reminded by the difference between the low-keyed communiqué and the fanfare that preceded and accompanied President Nixon to China or the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse. But there will doubtless be even more who are struck by the fact that the vast, hard mountain of Sino-American disagreement could bring forth any spark of life, even, like Robert Burns's mouse, a "wee, sleekit, cowring, timorous beastie."

Burns also warned that the best laid schemes of mice and men are subject to change without notice. The future courses of China and the United States are not predictable; there may be new subjects of dissent, or the old ones may prove even more stubborn than they are now recognized to be. But the mountain has brought forth some life—no minor miracle. While there is life—even the tenuous thread that will, for the present, lie between two great nations separated by half a generation of bitter hostility—there is hope. And for his part in breathing vitality into that hope Mr. Nixon will return to Washington as a highly successful accoucheur.

## Cypriot Setback

Heavy-handed Greek diplomacy appears to have wrecked a potentially promising attempt to settle the long-smoldering dispute between rival Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus. Once again the stage has been set for a possible major Mediterranean crisis.

A blunt message from Athens to Archbishop Makarios, president of the island republic and leader of its majority Greek community, demanded that Makarios surrender arms he had recently received from Czechoslovakia and that he agree to the formation of a "national unity government," which would include advocates of union with Greece.

The Greek leaders may only have been seeking to bring pressure on the Machiavellian archbishop to be more flexible in local negotiations with the Turkish minority, a much-to-be-desired objective. But the pre-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nixon's Visit to China

The unprecedented spectacular television diplomacy which President Nixon carried out in his China visit apparently has worked wonders with the American public.

The pictures of the President going to a country long considered as enemy No. 1 and working energetically for peace regardless of the personal risks involved surely must have impressed the American people.

The people have seen first hand the real China... It was not the hostile China which they were prone to believe. Undoubtedly many have come to believe that China, after all, is not a bad guy but a good guy.

—From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

\* \* \*

The main reason the Americans went into Vietnam was to "contain" China. What then is the ordinary American, already in a fair state of doubt and disillusionment over the war, going to think when he sees night after night for a week that the "yellow peril" consists of nice and equally ordinary people who do ordinary things like drinking beer and going on dates?

It could further undercut a tired America's will to go on with the war, and speed the pressure for total withdrawal. Chou En-lai probably understands more about television than has been presumed. The Tet offensive won the Viet Cong a significant psychological victory in the United States through television, even if it was a military stalemate. The Chinese may be trying to reinforce and repeat that lesson now.

—From the Guardian (London).

\* \* \*

A genuine personal contact was established from the outset of the sojourn. There will be others. While one must beware of illusions about the immediate results of the visit, one must thus observe that things are taken seriously from the beginning.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

\* \* \*

Once Moscow was finally convinced that the unthinkable was going to happen and that nothing would stop Chairman Mao from

### Radio Free Europe

Sen. Fulbright believes that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, operating from Munich, should be stopped from broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union because they are "cold war relics" and hinder detente. He is wrong on both counts. The radios abandoned the unfortunate policy of "liberating the captive peoples" in 1956 and now support Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik and all Communist reform movements in Eastern Europe.

In fact, with their consistently objective coverage of West German events, the radios have done more than any other organization to dispel among ordinary East Europeans the official Communist myth of "West German revisionism." Fulbright's only useful suggestion is that Western Europe might play a part in financing the radios.

They should close down only when, as in Dubcek's Prague Spring, East Europeans no longer need to listen to them; with the current KGB persecution of Soviet dissidents and Husak's campaign of intellectual genocide in Czechoslovakia, that day is sadly still far away.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

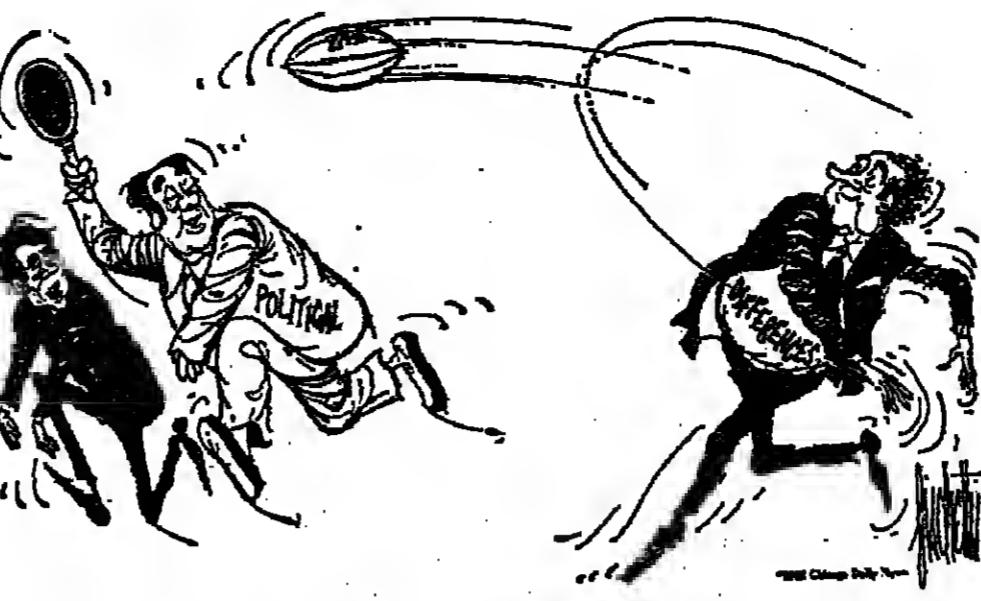
February 28, 1877

PARIS—One might be led to think, from the number of automobile machines offered for sale at Tattersalls, that people were becoming tired of a fad and were seeking to get rid of their machines on the best terms possible. M. Vuillemot of the "Locomotion Automobile" said yesterday that it is perfectly true that there are many people who hesitate to invest in automobiles, as they are now known, on account of the smell of oil and the shaking they get in riding them.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1922

WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor is proposing a modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the consumption of light wine and beer. The Labor organization bases its proposal on the grounds of increasing disregard for law, the heavier traffic in poisonous concoctions and drugs, causing more frequent insanity and blindness and crime, and the consequent increase in unemployment and taxation. The situation is very serious.



"I Think You're Supposed to Yell 'Fore!' When You Hit It."

## The Bone in Chou's Throat

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Presidents

have a way of stumbling into trouble from the best of motives, and imposing pointless miseries on their successors for generations to come. Thus President Nixon was stuck in China with Woodrow Wilson's excessively moralistic doctrine of diplomatic recognition, appealing for cooperation to a government he refused to recognize as the legitimate government of all of China. This is still the bone in Chou En-lai's throat.

It was not primarily Nixon's fault, though he has backed the illusion that Chiang Kai-shek was the "legitimate" ruler of China for a generation. Nor would it be fair to attribute anything but the most noble objectives to Wilson. The point is merely that good men can adopt enduring bad policies by imposing theories on realities, and the Nixon China trip illustrates the need to reconsider the Wilsonian doctrine of diplomatic recognition.

For a hundred years before Wilson, the United States avoided any suggestion of moral imperialism on the recognition question. For example, when the revolutionary disturbances led to the abdication of the Chinese emperor on Feb. 12, 1912, President Taft urged the major governments of the world to recognize the government of Yuan Shih Kai on the ground that it "appears now to be in possession of the administrative machinery, to be maintaining order and to be exercising its functions with the equanimity of the people..." The question of whether it came to power by legitimate means was not raised and it was accordingly recognized on the basis of the realities.

### Wilson's View

However, when Wilson came into office on March 4, 1913, he was faced with the problem of deciding whether to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico, which had come to power in ways Wilson did not regard as "legitimate." Accordingly, on March 11, 1913, he issued the Wilsonian Doctrine of Recognition which has confused the question ever since.

"We hold," he said, "that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon public confidence and approval.... We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigues, and defiance of constitutional rights weaken and discredit government.... We can have no sympathy with those who seek the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambitions..."

Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes under President Harding and Secretary Henry L. Stimson under Hoover felt, however, that such a doctrine would involve the United States in a tangle of internal questions in other countries.

"We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of a government..." Hughes wrote to Samuel Gompers on July 19, 1923. "We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states." He quoted Thomas Jefferson in defense of this view.

"We surely cannot deny to any nation," Jefferson had written, "that right whereupon our own government is founded—that everyone may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organ it thinks proper, whether King, convention, assembly, committee, president or anything else it may choose..."

Secretary Stimson defined the tests for recognition to be followed by the Hoover administration in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on Feb. 6, 1931: Control of the administrative machinery of the state; "apparent acquiescence of the people"; and the willingness and ability to discharge their international obligations.

### Case of Russia

In the case of the Soviet Union, the Moscow government gave certain written assurances that it would not conduct any subversive activities against the United States and would guarantee liberty of conscience and religious worship to U.S. citizens in the U.S.S.R.—all this before President Roosevelt agreed to recognize the

Moscow government, 16 years after it was founded.

The Communist government in Peking, however, has been in power on the mainland for over 21 years, but has not been recognized by the United States partly because of Washington's ties to the Nationalist regime on Taiwan, partly because of the Korean and Vietnam wars, but also partly because of the hangover of the Wilson doctrine, to which John Foster Dulles and Nixon were highly sympathetic in the critical eight years of the Eisenhower administrations, when the recognition question might easily have been re-examined.

In the sixties, when we got deeply involved in Vietnam, the question of recognition was much harder, and given the promises and commitments to Chiang Kai-shek, it is still a hard question today. Still, there may be a lesson in all this for the future.

The United States has fought two wars since World War II, both of them in Asia, on the assumption that we were facing a major threat to our vital interests and even to our national security as a result of a militant and expansionist policy on the

part of the Soviet Union and China. Historians in the future

are likely to wonder whether this assumption, which has cost us nearly 100,000 lives and hundreds of billions of dollars, was really valid, and whether we would have made a different appraisal of the threat of the "monolithic Communist menace" if we had had competent American observers in a diplomatic mission in Peking. In any event, despite the Nixon-Chou En-lai agreements in principle, the problem of formal diplomatic relations remains. It is not now a practical matter—but we have other ways of keeping in touch with Peking, particularly after the President's visit—but to the Chinese in Peking it is important.

For so long as we have a treaty with the Nationalists, and troops on Taiwan, which the Peking government regards as a province of China, and as long as the Nationalists have an embassy in Washington representing "China" this will remain to Chou En-lai a symbol of Western interference in the internal affairs of his country—and this is the bitterest memory among the Chinese leaders today.

## Vietnamizing the Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON—President Nixon's poli-

cy of Vietnamizing the war here must inevitably lead to Vietnamizing the peace—unless some formula for settlement is found before then.

Ground fighting has already been handed over by the United States. Only 10 American maneuver battalions are left. In "the main force war" U.S. troops no longer help. Withdrawal emphasis already begins to come on the Tactical Air Force where U.S. units are being pared.

One is told, the United States must continue extensive economic and ordnance support this year plus strategic bombing and dwindling tactical air help. But, if this is done, the South Vietnamese can then hold out indefinitely—should Hanoi refuse peace.

Since financing pertains to the legislative branch, the burden of U.S. Vietnamese policy thus shifts from the White House to Capitol Hill.

The conflict is being not only Vietnamese but North Vietnamese. Forces facing the Saigon army are now largely North Vietnamese and include fewer and fewer Viet Cong.

As against some 7,000 southern

Interviewed in Saigon

## Gen. Abrams Says Addiction Of GIs Is Down, Morale Up

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The morale of American troops in South Vietnam is in "excellent shape" and the incidence of addiction to hard drugs has declined approximately 50 percent, according to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of United States forces here.

Emphasizing that "pot is not a serious problem for us," the deliberate-spoken general said:

"It is here that is the domineering influence for Americans in South Vietnam. The figures show that in November and December there were about 3.7 percent users among our forces, but now, among men from the Army going home, the figure is 2.1 percent. And we're getting everybody here every three months."

"The figures show an improvement in the situation," he continued. "But it is not as much of an improvement as we would like. We're sending 50 percent of the users home clean. But we are completely satisfied with 50 percent figure. We'd love to get that up there in the 50s."

"We have been getting a lot of help from addicts who have managed to shake the habit," he

said. "Many of them come here from the U.S. to help. They go around the units and spend weeks working on this. We know these people are effective, but we can't brag about it. You can't brag about anything in drugs."

Gen. Abrams, a solidly built, chunky man with sandy hair, who entered West Point in 1953, is exceedingly reluctant to be quoted on any subject relating to his command but agreed to be cited on vital social factors in the United States forces here and their connection with American society as a whole.

In this context he was asked about race relationships and the use of drugs. On race, he said:

"The situation here, at the present time, is that we're just not having any significant violence between the races. The potential is there, but race problems are like drug problems in that the men don't learn it here, they bring it with them."

*'Awin Lot of Money in It'*

With regard to drugs, Gen. Abrams said:

"There's an awful lot of money in it. That's why we've got it. Money. And the whole drug traffic is a monstrous and sophisticated operation."

"The poppies for opium aren't grown here in South Vietnam.

They have no capability to produce opium in South Vietnam.

All that is done in Thailand, in Burma, in Laos, in North Vietnam, in China. The whole structure of this business has to get its raw opium, to certain points for distillation."

"The heroin that's in South Vietnam has all been distilled somewhere else . . . and what you have here is like in America, where you have the problem that evil men develop a very fine organization for doing illegal things and make money out of it. It's really tough to crack."

*'Not a Great Number.'*

"In terms of the numbers of men who have used heroin, it's really not a great number. We can do our job—the job we have left to do—despite the number of men who have been or are using heroin. They are not really harmful to a unit as such."

"It used to be kind of mad thing to try dope. But now there's some restraint against it. When a fellow gets really hooked on drugs this means that someone else has got to do his work and that fellow resents it."

Gen. Abrams was asked if he thought the human problems of the war—for example, the effect of strained race relations—might have a bad effect on American society as the men return home.

Replies in the negative he said:

"Racial problems, of course, are also a subject, like drugs, that every commander has got to be on every day. But the situation there, at the present time, is that we're just not having any significant violence between races."

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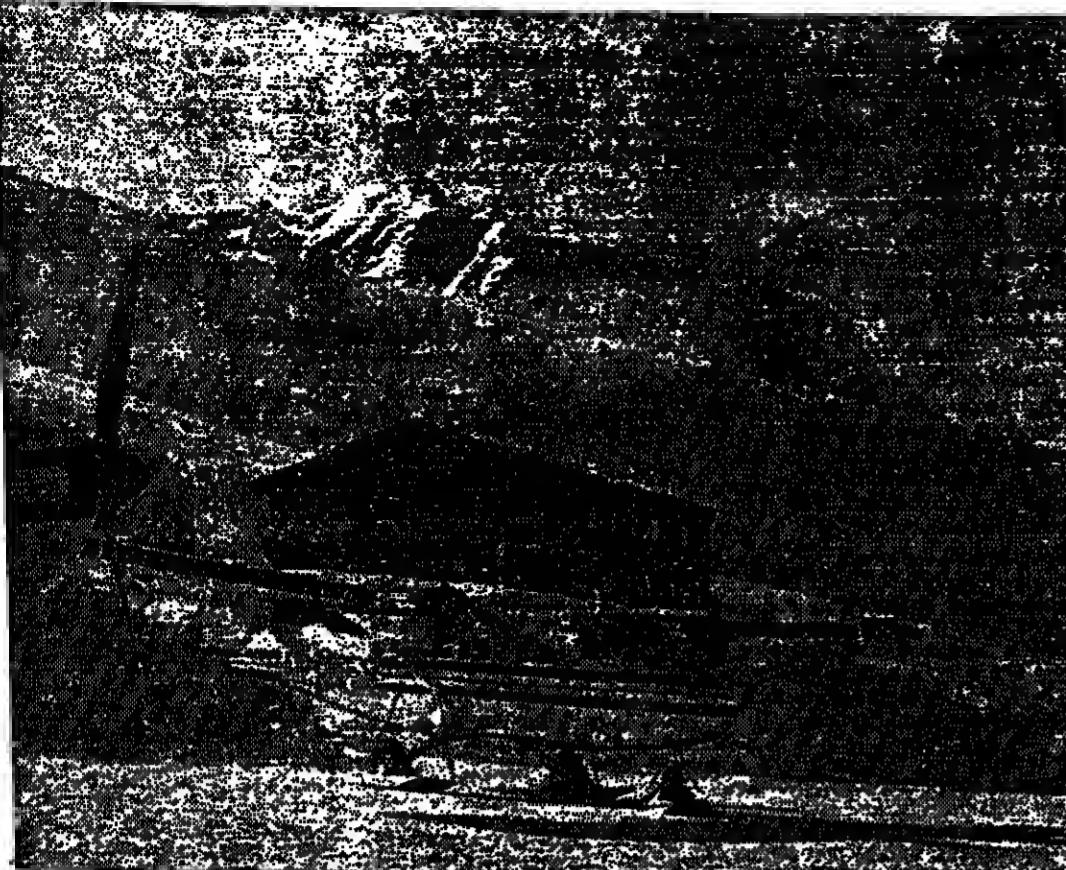
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A Twin Otter on the strip at Courchevel in the French Alps. Jean Perard.

## The New Way Up in Alpine Skiing

By S. T. Kantin

COURCHEVEL, France (UPI).—Air travel has taken a new turn: upward and to the mountains.

Once bound to flat, unobstructed surfaces, flying has taken—quite safely—to small strips stuck to the sides of mountains in Alpine corridors. More than a dozen high-altitude airports—airports—have been built in the Alps in the last 10 years to bring ski resorts within reasonable traveling time of one another.

Since 1961, Meribel, Courchevel, Megève and Val d'Isère, among other resorts in the French Alps, have transformed one of their ski slopes into use by airplane only.

The idea of the airports and of inter-mountain flying, was to keep the skiers on the slopes as much as possible without their relying on snow-covered roads when changing resorts. It was also intended to help open slopes on glaciers that had been inaccessible to any but the most hardy skiers equipped with skin-skiing for climbing.

The idea expanded quickly to other airports than those perched on the sides of mountains.

First single-engine craft linked the airports to the nearby international airports of Geneva and Lyons, taking skiers to connecting flights. And for the last two months, direct daily airline service from Paris has begun to the slopes of Courchevel. That means right on the ski slopes, 7,000 feet up, where the planes land. The Swiss and Italian Alps are expected to offer similar service to major cities in the next few years.

### Many Pioneers

Since last Dec. 18, when the two-hour city-to-slope service from Paris started, more than 1,500 skiers have pioneered this travel.

The round-trip fare is about \$100—except for travelers from New York for whom the Paris-Courchevel fare is included in the New York-Paris fare—and for skiers from Little Brussels, Amsterdam, Toulouse or Nantes, it is the only way to get a full weekend on the slopes of the Alps.

Leaving the traditionally eastern skies of the City of Lights at 7 a.m., the skiers land in Courchevel at 9 a.m., walk a few yards to the nearest ski slope, snap on and start a full day's skiing by breakfast time. For Americans and other skiers arriving in Paris on international flights, Air Alpes, the airline that runs the service to the slopes, has an early afternoon connecting flight.

The 1,500 people who have landed on the slopes would have been 3,000 had the weather cooperated. However, when the weather does what comes naturally high in the mountains—when it snows—the planes land at Chambery, a flatland airport some

bowed out of the mountain 10 years ago. Small enough—1,000 feet long—to fit in most municipal sports stadiums, it slopes at an average of 15 degrees. This gives incoming planes, which start their landing at the lower end, an uphill run that slows them as soon as their wheels touch.

Planes take off from the top of the strip, thus gaining speed by rolling downhill.

The plane is the De Havilland Canada Twin Otter, a current generation Short Take-Off and Landing craft that Michel Ziegler, the president and chief pilot of Air Alpes, had been looking for since he founded the airline in 1961. The Twin Otter, which carries 18 passengers, was designed to provide a link between Canadian towns and settlements where only short airstrips could be chopped out of the surrounding forests.

Mr. Ziegler realized that when the Twin Otter's short take-off run—700 feet on the books—was combined with the advantage of the airport's slope, scheduled airline service with a multi-engine plane was possible.

Now, Air Alpes pilots say they have developed their technique to a point where they regularly land the fully loaded plane or take it up after a run of 250 feet.

Soon, the service grew as almost every major resort in the French Alps built an airport and asked Air Alpes to set up a taxi service. There are now some 15 airports in the French Alps and a project afoot in the Swiss and Italian Alps to build them. Mr. Ziegler has been asked to help set up this network and one in Nepal, where the Himalayas can be twice as high as the Alps.

Courchevel will not be getting the ILS arrangement. One ridge there, sharp, majestic and agreeable to the tourist's eye, is just a little too close to the airstrip to make an instrument landing a comfortable affair. Meribel, on the other side of the mountain, less than half-an-hour away by road—five minutes by air in clear weather—will be getting the ILS. There, the approach to the airstrip follows a valley, allowing for much greater security on a blind landing.

Because of Air Alpes' prowess and calculations, few passengers are impressed by the technical feat of dropping a 5.7-ton aircraft gently on the side of a mountain at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Of course, it's no ordinary landing strip and it's no ordinary plane.

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Interest payable annually on 15th February

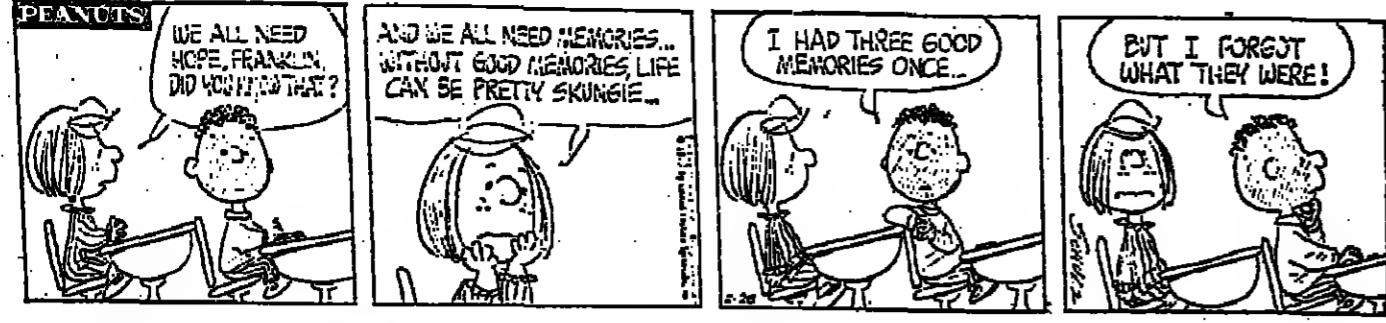
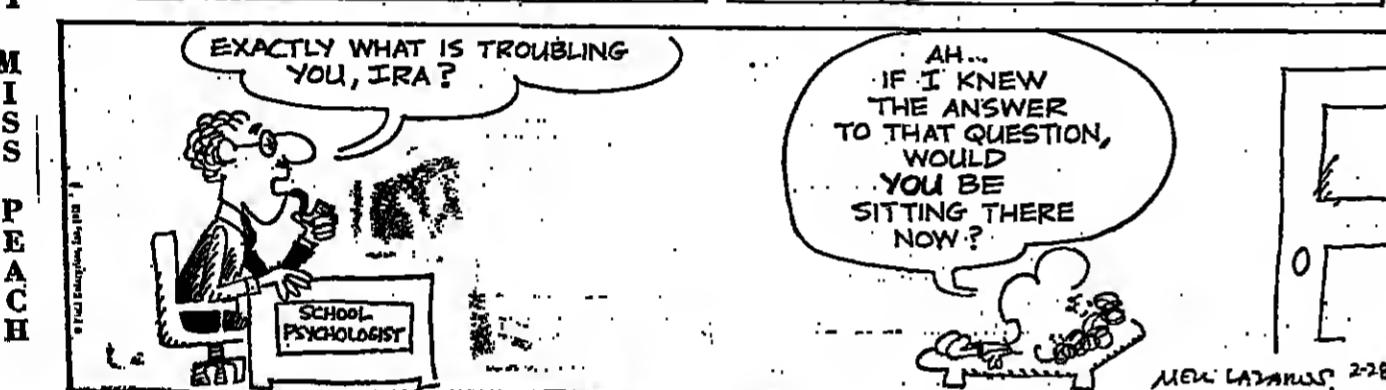
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28th February 1972

**Domestic Bonds**

Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Change
Abbot 6/1/60	15	89	83	-	-	-
Abbot 7/2/64	103	103	103	-	-	-
Abex Co 8/1/67	23	105	103	-	-	-
Acme-Mi Pkts 11/14	113	113	113	-	-	-
Admiral Corp 10/14	103	103	103	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/66	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 8/1/67	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/68	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/69	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/70	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/71	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/72	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/73	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/74	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/75	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/76	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/77	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/78	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/79	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/80	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/81	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/82	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/83	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/84	105	105	105	-	-	-
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Alcoa Inc 4/1/04	105	105	105	-	-	-
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Alcoa Inc 4/1/08	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/09	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/10	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/11	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/12	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/13	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/14	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/15	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/16	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/17	105	105	105	-	-	-
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Alcoa Inc 4/1/21	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/22	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/23	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/24	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/25	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/26	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/27	105	105	105	-	-	-
Alcoa Inc 4/1/28	105	105	105	-	-	-
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BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the duplicate deal shown here East has to choose between bidding safely and gambling. This East player decided to gamble, and came away with a top score.

West opened a take-out double, even though he was three points short of the normal 13-point standard—his diamond jack was not worth counting.

East redoubled, and South tried one spade, hoping to escape disaster. However West was in a position to double for penalties.

After West's double, East had to make the final decision. He was certain that the rest of the field would play three no-trump, or perhaps four hearts, scoring somewhere between 400 and 460. Could he beat these scores by defending one spade doubled?

He decided that he could beat the contract three tricks and collect 500, so he passed. He also

knew that two down, or 300, would be disaster.

West led the diamond king and East discouraged a diamond continuation by playing the six. The spade ten was the next lead, and dummy's jack was captured by the king. East returned the spade two and South's worthless-looking spades became worth a trick: After the six forced the nine and the ace, South had the eight against West's queen-three.

Now it was a question of control. South led a club to the queen in his hand and West won with the king and cashed the spade queen. A diamond was led to East's ace, and a third diamond lead forced South to ruff with his master's trump.

A club lead drove out East's ace and he had to lead a heart.

Dummy's ace won and South was able to cash a club trick, just that was it. West claimed the last three tricks with the spade three and two winning diamonds.

The result was down three—a success for East's gamble.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzles**

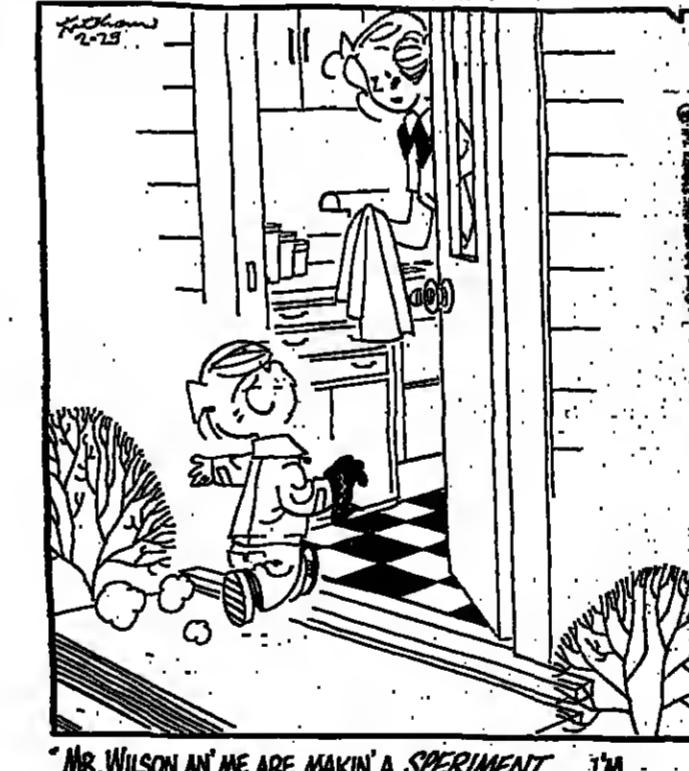
NORTH	EAST
♦A J 5	♦K 2
♦A J 7 2	♦Q 10 9 8 5 4
♦J 2	♦A 7 6
♦A 7 5 2	♦A 8
WEST (D)	SOUTH
♦Q 10 9 3	♦B 7 6 4
♦K	♦6 3
♦Q K 9 4 3	♦A 10 8 5
♦K 8 4	♦Q J 6 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1	0	DBL	Redbl.
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

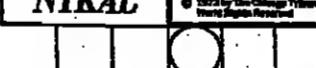
DENNIS THE MENACE



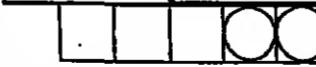
## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

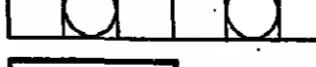
NYKAL



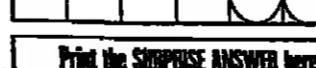
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RATVAC



LICKEF



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: AORTA FAULT ALWAYS JACKAL

Answer: How not to leave a door if you don't want them to steal a vase—"A-JAR"

## BOOKS

## LEAF STORM AND OTHER STORIES

By Gabriel García Marquez. Translated from the Spanish by Gregory Rabassa. 146 pp. Harper & Row. \$6.50.

Reviewed by Alfred Kazin

"Leaf Storm and Other Stories" was Gabriel García Marquez's first book, begun when he was 18. In some of these beautiful early stories—"The Handsome Drowned Man in the World," "A Very Old Man With Enormous Wings," "The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship"—Marquez's typical double vision of the natural world as inherently a fable, a story to be told and retold rather than something "real," expresses itself with perfect charm.

The handsome drowned man is a native of a fishing village who in death becomes superlarge and magnificent, a young god, until he is recognized by his old neighbors. The very old man with enormous wings is an angel who weakly sinks to earth in a poor village and is treated as some bothersome fool until he chambers off again. A young man constantly sees a great transatlantic liner sinking before his eyes, but no one else can see it or find any record of this liner being on the high seas.

In each of these stories Marquez takes a theme that in a lesser writer would seem "poetic," a handsome conceit lifted out of a poem by Wallace Stevens but then stopped dead in its narrative tracks. Marquez manages to make a story out of each of these—not too ambitious, but just graceful enough to be itself. He succeeds because these are stories about wonders, and the wonders become actions.

Marquez as a very young man was already committed to the subject of creatures working out all their destinies. In every Marquez work a whole historical cycle is lived through, by character after character. And each cycle is like a miniature history of the world from the creation to the final holocaust.

Marquez is writing that history line by line, very slowly indeed in each piece of writing, the slowness of pace a part of his manner, his mystique; he sees things in a long-held, early powerful light.

The upsetting narrative sequence may remind us of the subtlest imaginations of the 20th century. But I would guess that Marquez owes this technique to his vision of the mad repetitiveness of history in his native Colombia, whose 20th-century history has been dominated by civil wars that are the background of everything he writes. The title story itself encompasses so much of the perverse, insistent, weirdly lasting solitude that Faulkner describes that you realize what a bond exists between "American" writers, North and South, whose common experience is of a refractory landscape always too much for the most complicated persons who try to find shelter in it.

A French doctor mysteriously appears one day in 1903 in the village of Macondo with a letter of "recommendation" from Col. Aureliano Buendia, (Col. Buendia will be a major figure in Marquez's great novel, "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and another colonel, who takes in the French

town's doctor hangs himself from a beam in his house.

The colonel is the only person in town who will cut him down and bury him; the town officials

try to balk the stranger even in death, refuse a death certificate and defy the colonel to get a coffin.

At the end the colonel gets the coffin out of the house and on its way to the cemetery.

The town remains impulsive, "lurching on the smell" of the stranger in death. The slow working out of the stranger's unfathomable life finally becomes a type of the strangeness and solitude that Macondo itself represents without knowing it.

"By that time the banana company had stopped squeezing us and had left Macondo with the rubbish they'd brought with them. And with them went the leaf storm, the last traces of what prosperous Macondo had been like in 1915. A ruined village was there... occupied by unemployed and angry people who were tormented by a prosperous past and the bitterness of an overwhelming and static present."

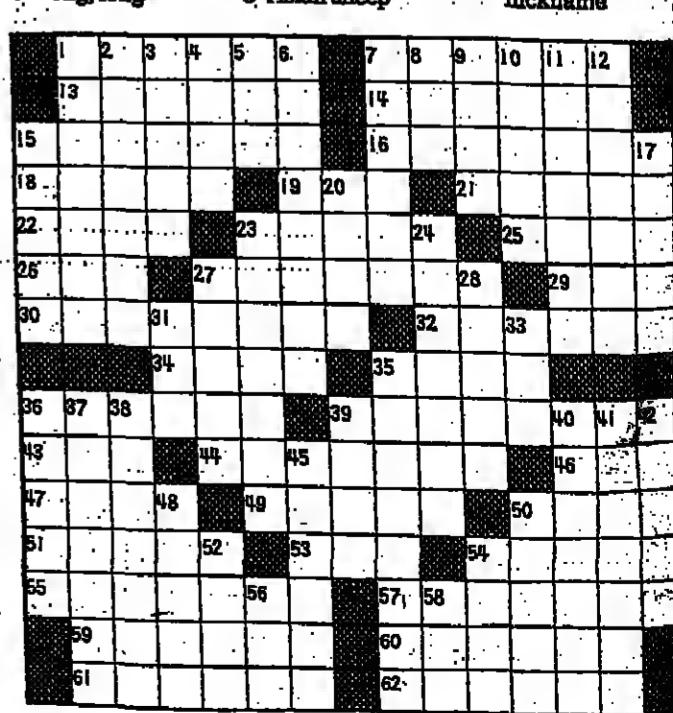
Alfred Kazin teaches at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. His books include "On Native Grounds," "Contemporaries" and "Starting Out in the Thirties."

This review is excerpted from the New York Times Book Review.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	44	Intersecting lines
1	Coddle	8 Clothes
2	Probate court's concern	10 Insert gas
3	47 Hawaii's earlier status: Abbv.	11 Like the twin towers of N.Y.
12	Operate a jet	12 Promote
13	Of a singing group	15 Kind of glass
14	Interpret tarot cards	17 Dissuade
15	Quibbled	20 —fix
16	Navigation device	21 Tract
17	River, in Spain	22 Opts
18	Urraval	23 Restraints
19	"— poor Yorkie"	25 Prima donnas
20	Two-year-old sheep	31 —on your life!
21	Withdrew	33 Spread hay
22	Holy woman: Abbv.	34 Some subscriptions
23	Toothless	35 Eternal
24	French bread	36 Native of Odense
25	Kind of bug	37 Courdy
26	Common Latin abbr.	38 Nullifies
27	Moved, as landing gear	39 French cup
28	Regressing	40 Kind of block
29	Long, long	41 Fortification
30		42 Cicero's tongue
31		43 Italian painter
32		44 Animal fluids
33		45 Army man: Abbv.
34		46 Presidential nickname



You have to be it with the first letter before you can be it without the first.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

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Does 17-1/2 Indoors

## Sweden's Isaksson Pole Vaults to Mark

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—At 12:07 yesterday morning, before hushed remnants of a large crowd at Madison Square Garden, Kjell Isaksson cleared 17 feet 10 1/2 inches in the pole vault, a world indoor record and the highest vault ever in the United States.

The 22-year-old Swede, who set the world indoor standard of 17-9 1/2 in Cleveland, repeated his third highest vault, indoors or outdoors. His second attempt, at the height during the American Athletic Union indoor track and field championships, with the crowd shouting encouragement and urging him to attempt an 18-foot vault; Isaksson, 6 feet 7 inches, asked most officials to raise the crossbar to a world-record height, 18 feet 1/2.

Only one other athlete, Christos Papazoglou of Greece, has cleared 18 feet (18-1/4). Papazoglou's jump came two summers ago in Athens. Wolfgang Nordwig, of West Germany, cleared 17-11 in Turin, Italy.

Isaksson, his long blond hair hanging down the runway, made three attempts at 18-1/2. But the physical strain of four hours of competition and earlier clearances at 17-4, 17-8, and 17-10 1/2 took its toll and he never reached the crossbar on any of the 18-foot attempts.

"I was using a stiffer pole," he said. "And I felt strong."

Isaksson's performance led one of the finest exhibitions of indoor vaulting. Four athletes cleared 17 feet, and Hans Lierwether, Isaksson's countryman, and Steve Smith each cleared 17-4.

It cost AAU officials 90 minutes in overtime rental fees to the Garden for Isaksson's prolonged exhibition, but to many who had never seen an athlete clear the 18-foot barrier, the wait was worth it.

"I would have been satisfied with 17-4," said Isaksson, who will be 24 tomorrow and failed to clear the opening height (16-6) in a recent meet at San Diego. "I was just too tired at 18, and I felt it in my legs."

Considered a strong challenge to end United States Olympic supremacy in the pole vault, Isaksson made his mark long before Dr. Delano Meriwether, coach of his sprint saga.

Such familiar Garden winners as Rod Milburn, Cheryl Toussaint and Dave Romansky also registered impressive individual triumphs.

## Detroit Gives Marquette First Loss of Season

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP).—Marquette's basketball team remains big in the National Collegiate Athletic Association picture despite the departure of its ace player last week, and a humiliating defeat yesterday.

"The Warriors are very much in the running . . . the loss of a player or a game doesn't change the whole season," said Tom Scott, chairman of the national committee which selects teams for the post-season college tournaments.

Scott's comments followed Marquette's first loss of the season, a 70-49 drubbing by Detroit.

"They're still a good ballclub without Jim Chones," said Scott. "He's a real, fine boy. But they weren't a one-man ballclub."

The second-ranked Warriors had won 21 games before Chones signed a million-dollar deal last week with the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association. They then defeated Creighton in their first game without him.

In other games involving the top ten teams, fourth-ranked Penn defeated Columbia, 76-62.

No. 5 North Carolina crushed No. 13 Virginia, 91-78; sixth-ranked Long Beach State beat Los Angeles State, 62-60; No. 7 Brigham Young smashed Colorado State, 105-85; No. 9 South Carolina tripped Davidson, 86-82, and 10th-ranked Southwestern Louisiana stopped Dayton, 103-94.

Detroit Sharp

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Taylor knew the Ohio State center, Luke White, in the grain. Behagen then left the Minnesota bench and stamped on White's head.

The athletes have until March 1 to appeal the suspensions to the conference's faculty representative.

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The suspensions came after the players were involved in a fight that broke up the Minnesota-Ohio State game here last month.

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**Observer****The Inscrutable West**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.** — The following is an excerpt from a report on the American mentality sent to Premier Chou En-lai by Chinese intelligence.

The so-called inscrutability of the American mind may be explained by the fact that the slogans in which Americans think and by which they conduct their lives have never been codified in a single law, as we have done with the thought of Chairman Mao.

The Americans, however, are no less dependent than we upon terse, unmistakable clear guidance from higher authority for the simplest aspects of daily life. Because these slogans are provided from many sources—instead of from a single book entitled "The Thoughts of President Richard"—we tend to overlook the fact that the Americans require direction from above as thoroughly as we require the thought of Chairman Mao.

The American housewife who needs some unusual article for her daily housewifery, for example, does not bundle up and go pointlessly searching blind alleys for it on a wintry day. Instead, she recalls one of the widespread "Thoughts of Ms. Bell," which are chanted by rote over the radio at frequent intervals, and tells herself, "Let your fingers do the walking through the yellow pages." This reminds her to consult a directory of her community's various capitalistic enterprises and telephone for the article she desires.

Having located the article, she may drive to the shop where it is available. The car in which she drives will probably have been chosen in conformity with "The Thought of Chairman Henry," which has told her, "Ford has a better idea." Or possibly in obedience to "The Thought of General Motors," which has instructed her that Buick is "something to believe in."

Instead of driving foolishly and in a manner to endanger human life, she will proceed at a sensible pace because of "The Thought of the Highway Lobby," which has reminded her by constant repetition to "Drive carefully" because "The life you save may be your own."

Here, incidentally, will be seen a classic example of the working of the capitalistic mentality. "The Thought of the Highway Lobby"

does not allow for the possibility that an American might drive carefully in order to save the lives of others. Instead, it assumes that his ethics have been shaped by the so-called "Thought of Beverly Hills and Wall Street," which teaches him to "look out for No. 1"—or as it is sometimes phrased in the more colorful "Thought of Madison Avenue": "I will take care of my elbow, Baker; you take care of yours."

The American mind is a vast information bank staffed with slogans which seem automatically to come to the forefront the instant the American faces the smallest decision. Whereas the thought of Chairman Mao leaves many areas of human activity in which the Chinese must act without superior guidance, very few such areas are left to the American.

Even the matter of deciding what sort of beer he will drink is settled by consulting "The Thought of the Brewery Barons." This will advise him, for example, that "You only go around once in life and must, therefore, grab for all the beer you can get."

It will be seen from this hedonistic advice to drink a great deal of beer before death eliminates the possibility that concern for the next life or the lack of a next life permeates American thinking right down to the bone. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that simply because Americans who anticipate nothing beyond this life are willing to pass their remaining days heavy with beer, they might just as reasonably be willing to pass them under the rule of Communism.

What slogans may we expect to find governing the mind of President Nixon? (Here a long passage has been deleted by Chinese censors.) Finally, we may safely anticipate that the President as a student of "The Thought of the Chairmen of the Networks," will make decisions that will enable him to fly in "friendly skies" to "stay dry all day long" and to obtain "faster headache relief."

Like most of his countrymen, the President will almost certainly have his mind heavily encumbered with such sayings as "Fly now, pay later," "Fight pollution," "I like Ike," "No parking at any time," "Never pick up hitchhikers," "Support your local police," "Do your Christmas shopping early," "Remember your zip code," "Cigars!" smoking may be hazardous to your health," "Never back up on turnpikes," "Stay out of Central Park after sundown" and, of course, "Think."

**Princess' Etiquette Book: Certainly Not Emily Post**

Princess Beris Kandaouroff doesn't regard society as more permissive these days.

By Judith Weinraub

**LONDON** (NYT).—Take one English schoolgirl in the south of France; add an emigre Russian prince; multiply by 37 years of marriage her parents didn't approve of, and the result is today's Princess Beris Kandaouroff.

Although she is hovering around 60 and admits that she doesn't know a thing about women's liberation, the princess has just written a book that she feels sure just about anybody over 18 could read with profit.

"It's like the Bible," the princess said the other day. "You can take from it what you understand and leave the rest."

Princess Kandaouroff, an ample blond woman with a style that somehow combines Mae West and Emily Post, is the author of a recently published do-it-yourself guide for women modestly called "Savor Vivre."

"The best way for a woman to make a fortune is to move in a rich man's circle."

Relaxing on an overstuffed sofa, at the home of her friend Lady Freda Valentine in London's fashionable Albany Apartments in Mayfair, the princess explained that her book grew out of a series of French television programs called "Savor Vivre" she has presented for more than a year.

"They touch on everything—

laying a table, the ethics of flowers, naughty stories, how to bring up lions, how to live," she said enthusiastically, as she curled up in the fur-lined stool of her imitation leopard-skin

drapery.

Her credentials for setting herself up as an expert on practically any social situation include always having known important people "before they were important," and an upper-class English childhood, redolent with money and servants.

"My father was a diamond merchant," said the princess, fingering a necklace she once

found in an ordinary guide to manners and morals.

For example,

she snapped up at a Turkish flea market. "He was a millionaire. He owned rubber plantations and was an underwriter at Lloyd's."

"We always had many servants—nannies, undernannies, ladies' maids—but my parents didn't give me any money until my father died, and then I managed to lose it all with the greatest of ease."

"I've known great wealth and relative poverty. I've lived in one room, sharing an egg at night for dinner. Money didn't matter to my style, but at this age it's humiliating not to have money," added Princess Kandaouroff, who breezily admitted that she'd lost everything she had in a misguided stock-van-

ture last year.

It doesn't matter if you have lines under your eyes or breasts hanging down to your waist!"

to living with a grown-up son ("naturally he does not take girls up to his room").

Princess Kandaouroff readily agrees that her free-wheeling philosophy might shock some of her contemporaries, but then too, so would her tolerance.

Her husband, Prince Dimitri Kandaouroff, a philatelist who was an officer in the Czar's army, and whose ancestors helped to conquer Astrakhan for Russia, does not exactly share her enthusiasm regarding extramarital affairs.

"He thinks they're for men only," said the princess amiably.

"He's been a very naughty boy. Russians are unfaithful on principle. But I go out a lot on my own. He's got implicit confidence in me—right or wrong."

Although the princess feels that many of her attitudes are just as appropriate to her 20-year-old daughter Maria's way of life, she also touts old-fashioned virtues like discipline, good manners and even marriage.

"I don't really think society

is more permissive these days," she said. "Life repeats itself, and many of the problems stay the same. I'm pretty sure I know just as much as my daughter does about sex, and a bit more, too. I just talk about it less."

Her book is intended to help other women learn the vanishing art of enjoying themselves. Her advice ranges from aphrodisiacs ("caviar, if you can afford it, is a stimulant, but bread and all starches should be strictly left alone") to plastic surgery ("never listen to those stupid people tell you that you have to look like Emily Post").

Paints and Cooks

Although her financial disaster left her with "nothing but a 75-year-old husband and a house in Paris with a tiny garden and two cats," she still manages to enjoy life to the fullest, painting, writing and cooking every day.

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